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PRESIDENT TAFT IN FIGHTING TOGS

(Continued from page one.)

The Boston Speech.

Mr. Taft's speech bristled with counter charges against his predecessor in the White house. He declared that Mr. Roosevelt had wilfully misrepresented him, had falsely distorted some of his public utterances, had failed to live up to his policy of a square deal and had violated a solemn promise to the American people not to be a candidate for a third term.

"That promise and his treatment of it," said Mr. Taft, "only throw an informing light on the value that ought now to be attached to any promise of this kind he may make for the future."

Ought Not to Be Candidate of Any Party.

Declaring that Mr. Roosevelt "ought not to be selected as a candidate for any party," Mr. Taft said that the former president might now be paving the way, if successful in the present campaign, to remain the chief executive of the nation for as many terms as his natural life would permit."

"If he is necessary now to the government, why not later?" asked the president, and continued: "One who so lightly regards constitutional principles and especially the independence of the judiciary, one who is so naturally impatient of legal restraints and due legal proceedings, and who has so misunderstood what liberty regulated by law is, could not be safely intrusted with successive presidential terms. I say this sorrowfully, but I say it with the full conviction of its truth."

Speech a Most Painful Duty.

The president said that his speech tonight was one of the most painful duties of his life, that it was in response to an obligation that he owed the republican party which selected him as its candidate, and to the American people who elected him president.

"It grows," he said, "out of a phase of national politics and national life that I believe to be unprecedented in our history. So unusual is the exigency that the ordinary rules of propriety that limit and restrict a president in his public addresses must be laid aside, and the cold, naked truth must be stated in such a way that it shall serve as a warning to the people of the United States.

Roosevelt and the Square Deal.

"Mr. Roosevelt prides himself on being a true sportsman; and he likes to take from the rules and language of sport, maxims to be applied to life in general. The maxim which he has exalted above all others, to whom he has given currency the country over, and which he himself in his conduct of life wishes to have it thought he exemplifies, is that every man is entitled to a square deal. I propose to examine the charges he mages against me, and to ask you whether in making them he is giving me a square deal."

In detail, Mr. Taft dealt first with the statement by Colonel Roosevelt in his Carnegie hall address in which the colonel said:

"Mr. Taft fairly defines the issue when he says that our government is and should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. That is an excellent and moderate description of an oligarchy. It defines our government as a government of all of the people by a few of the people."

Excerpt Was Garbled.

In reply, Mr. Taft said:

"The excerpt which Mr. Roosevelt uses is taken from my speech at Toledo. It is garbled. I did not say this 'should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people.' I said 'it is thus apparent that ours *is* a government of all the people by a representative part of the people' and it is. The context shows clearly what I meant. I had pointed out that the government was by popular vote, that the voters did not include the women and children, that in number the voters were less than one-fourth of all the people, and that their action was the action of their majority, so that the government was controlled not by all the people but by a representative part of the people, to wit, a majority of the adult males. Does Mr. Roosevelt deny this fact?

"Was it honest, was it fair of Theodore Roosevelt to seize one sentence from a speech, to garble it, and then to give it a meaning which he knew from the context it could not bear? Do the just people of Massachusetts approve such method of warfare? Do they think that in carrying it on, Mr. Roosevelt is giving to his successor a square deal?"

Bosses Behind Roosevelt.

Mr. Taft next took up what he termed the "unfair charge" that he was in favor of an oligarchy of bosses.

"He (Colonel Roosevelt) says that all the bosses are in my favor and all of them against him. That is not true. By his association with William Flynn of Pittsburg, there is being restored to power in that city and in Pennsylvania one of the worst municipal bosses that the history of that state knows. Mr. Roosevelt's chief supporter in Ohio today is Walter Brown, the only boss in full commission in that state, and who is looking forward to state control under Mr. Roosevelt's administration. He charges me with association with Mr. Barnes of New York, while he is silent as to the support and advice he is receiving from William Ward of the same state.

Taft's Attitude Toward Lorimer.

Mr. Taft charged that Mr. Roosevelt and his supporters during their recent campaign in Illionis, linked his name with that of Senator Lorimer, in such a way as to give the impression that a vote for Taft was a vote for Lorimer.

"I have not seen Mr. Lorimer for two years, and have had no communication with or from him. In Illinois Mr. Lorimer was conducting a campaign of his own. I did not ask his support. He did not tender it to me. Any influence he may have given in my favor was not because he liked me but because he felt more bitter toward Mr. Roosevelt. Without further circumstances or knowledge it would have been unfair and unjust for Mr. Roosevelt to attempt to draw down on me the popular indignation against Senator Lorimer, and thus to carry the state of Illinois against me; but it was peculiarly unfair in Mr. Roosevelt to do this when he knew what he did know as to my actual attitude toward Senator Lorimer.

Mr. Taft then read a letter he wrote to Colonel Roosevelt January 6, 1911, in which he said he wanted the movement to oust Senator Lorimer to succeed. The letter, marked "Personal," follows:

Taft's Letter on Lorimer.

"The White House, Washington, Jan. 6, 1911:

"My dear Theodore: It comes to me, perhaps without foundation, that you are going to write a strong article on the Lorimer case and publish it in The Outlook. I have been doing everything I could legitimately to have the closest examination made into the Lorimer case. I have read as much of the evidence as I could get at and am convinced that there was a mess and mass of corruption upon which his election was founded that ought to be stamped with the disapproval of the senate. But I want the movement to oust him to succeed. I have urged different senators to read the record carefully, and after a talk with Root and Burton and Knute Nelson and Crawford and some others, I believe we are going to line up a good many of the regular republicans on the side of what I consider decency and honesty in politics.

"It has leaked out that I have been taking some interest in the matter, and I fear that it has not helped the situation generally because of that strong spirit of clubdom in the senate, and resentment against outside interference which nobody who is not intimately acquainted with the situation can understand the weight of it. I was talking with Borah this morning. I have consulted a good deal with him on the subject, and he and I agree that it would be unwise either for you or for me to come out now against Lorimer, and in favor of his being ousted; that it would enable those who are determined to keep him in, especially, among the democrats, Bailey and others, to use an argument against outside interference that would hold a number of democrats and would deprive us of the strength we should get by a quiet presentation of the full facts on the floor of the senate, from the senate itself. Root is going to make a speech. So is Burton, and I believe that Lodge will do the same thing. No, nothing would have stronger weight than speeches from them; whereas, if either you or I came out with an attack it would enable the friends of Lorimer to shift the subject from the tainted character of his seat to the independence of the senate in acting as the judge of the qualifications of its own members.

"I suggest, therefore, that if you have an article on this subject, you hold it until after the issues are more plainly made by speeches on the floor of the body in which the contest is to be won. I want to win; so do you. This is my excuse for writing you.

"Sincerely yours,
"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

"P.S.—Of course, I may be misinformed as to your purpose in this matter. Since dictating the above I have had the telephone conversation with you, but I let it go."

Roosevelt Favored Reciprocity.

Mr. Taft charged that Mr. Roosevelt was now seeking to take advantage of the supposed feeling among the farmers of the country against reciprocity with Canada. He said he would not object to this, but for the fact that he consulted Colonel Roosevelt ten days before he made the agreement with Canada, and that the latter approved the agreement in the most enthusiastic terms. Mr. Taft quoted a letter from Colonel Roosevelt dated January 12, 1911, in which he said:

Roosevelt's Letter on Reciprocity.

"Dear President: It seems to me that what you propose to do with Canada is admirable from every standpoint. I firmly believe in free trade with Canada for both economic and political reasons. As you say, labor cost is substantially the same in the two countries, so that you are amply justified by the platform. Whether Canada will accept such reciprocity I do not know, but it is greatly to your credit to make the effort. It may damage the republican party for a while, but it will surely benefit the party in the end, especially if you tackle wool, cotton, etc., as you propose.

"Ever yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"Shameless Use of Federal Patronage."

"As to Mr. Roosevelt's charges of the 'shameless' use of federal patronage by the president, Mr. Taft said that 70 per cent. of the federal officeholders now in the service were appointees of Mr. Roosevelt, and as a natural result a large percentage of them favored the former president for renomination. No man, he said, had been dismissed because he favored Mr. Roosevelt, and there was every indication that in the Chicago convention the influence of the federal officeholders would be less effective for any one candidate than ever before in the history of the party.

Mr. Taft said Mr. Roosevelt was not only enjoying the support of many federal officeholders, but the patronage of a number of state governors which was being used for him.

Signing of Payne Tariff Bill.

Speaking of the Payne tariff bill, Mr. Taft again defended his course in signing it, and declared that to have vetoed it would have broken up the republican party.

"Has Mr. Roosevelt ever condemned the Payne bill?" he asked. "Does he say he would not have signed it if it had been presented to him under conditions that I had to meet? He has never said that, as far as I know, and the New York platform of 1910, adopted by the convention of which he was a part, endorsed the pending bill and approved its passage. Is it a square deal, therefore, for him to charge me with not being a progressive when all that I did was to deal with the party as it was in congress and to get as much as I could of the legislation promised?"

Roosevelt's Nomination Will Cause Distrust.

"I affirm that the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt would extend through the business community a feeling of such distrust as to the future as to interfere with the good times which, if business is let alone and present conditions continue, will expand into the most encouraging prosperity; and this will bring happiness to wage workers, who are more injuriously affected by disturbances of business than any other members of the community.

"Mr. Roosevelt ought not to be nominated at Chicago, because in such nomination the republican party will violate our most useful and necessary governmental tradition, that no one shall be permitted to hold a third presidential term."

Mr. Taft quoted from Mr. Roosevelt's statement in November, 1904, the following: "The wise custom which limits the president to two terms regards the substance and not the form; and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

Value of Roosevelt Promises.

"He now says, although his language does not bear such a construction, that he meant he would not accept a nomination for a consecutive third term," said the president. "He says so in face of the fact that the most noteworthy precedent in which the tradition was asserted and maintained was that of 1880, when General Grant was denied a third term four years after he had left the presidential office. It is not for me to enter into a discussion of the plain meaning of the language he used. If he had frankly announced that he had changed his mind no one would be disposed to hold him to a promise of that sort merely because he had made it. The promise and his treatment of it only throw an informing light on the value that ought now to be attached to any promise of this kind he may make for the future. The important fact is that his declaration was the statement of a principle essential to the welfare of the republic."

TWO STEAMER CAPTAINS SUMMONED

Continued from Page 1.)

Temple, which sighted the Titanic, would be taken by Canadian authorities at St. John, N. B., and would be forwarded to Washington.

Representatives of the White Star company said they would try to have Fourth Officer Boxhall before the committee tomorrow. He has been ill.

Duties of the Inventor.

Senator Smith asked Mr. Marconi what he had to do with the wireless apparatus, ashore and afloat, and whether he selected the operators.

"I am consulted as to the installation of the apparatus," he said. "I do not dictate the style of apparatus, but am on call to advise. I travel around the world a good bit on just this work."

"What is your official connection with the British government?"

"I have no official connection except for consultation. Our company has a contract with the government for the extension of wireless in the British empire. The work will take us at least 18 years."

The contract, the witness said, was made under the British postal service.

"Have you the exclusive right to equip the British wireless stations?"

English Wireless Rights.

"We have that right so far as the courts protect our patents in England," said Marconi.

"Have you such rights in Germany?"

"No."

"Have you had?"

"We have had dealings with the German government and Germany's ships and stations are now controlled by a company which works in harmony with us."

Senator Smith sought to discover whether the witness had exclusive contracts with any other governments or powers.

"I have with Italy.

"It is a personal contract and the company has nothing to do with it. In consideration of not being charged for patent rights the government equips all its stations, both at home and in the colonies, with my apparatus, for commercial use only."

The witness told of contracts with the Canadian government and also an independent understanding with Newfoundland.

"How far could the station at Cape Race maintain communication with a vessel?" asked Senator Smith.

"Between 400 and 500 miles in the day and considerably over a thousand miles at night."

"You could maintain this connection easily with such ships as the Titanic?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Marconi said the apparatus on the steamer Mount Temple had only a 200 mile radius.

Alarm Bell Cut Out.

Senator Smith asked Mr. Marconi if there was any arrangement which gave an alarm on board ship when called by wireless. He said that in an old equipment used on ships there was a bell arrangement which did not work well because it alarmed operators on all ships as well as the one called.

"Then there is no alarm signal on instruments now?"

"No; but it may be possible to devise one."

Witness admitted that unless an operator sat constantly with his receiver on his head he would not get a signal.

Matter of Constant Duty.

"Then ships should have operators continuously on duty, you think?"

"Yes; if the wireless is to be of service to others, as in cases of distress."

Asked as to the pay of wireless operators, Mr. Marconi say that in England the pay ranged from $4 to $12 a week with board and lodging.

"It is easy to get operators at those wages," he said, "because the sea is attractive to young men."

The wages in America, Mr. Marconi said, were slightly higher.

In reply to questions, witness said he was in New York on Sunday and Monday, April 14 and 15.

When Carpathia Was Coming.

He had no communication with the Carpathia Sunday or Monday, neither did he have any direct communication with Cape Race Sunday or any day up to the arrival of the Carpathia in New York, although he urged his office that every means be tried to get information from the disaster. The witness said he learned from his secretary between 7.30 and 8 o'clock Monday evening, April 15, that the Titanic had sunk. Tuesday evening he learned about the rescue made by the Carpathia.

"I asked for further information," said the witness, "and was told by my operator that it would probably be impossible because the Carpathia would be extremely busy with the messages of the captain and the passengers aboard."

He made no further attempt to reach the Carpathia because he did not care to exercise his authority to interfere with the operation of the wireless.

Boarding the Carpathia.

Mr. Marconi told of going aboard the Carpathia when it docked in New York.

"I went directly to the wireless room," he said, "and congratulated Bride, the Titanic's operator, on what he had done. Cottam, the Carpathia's operator, was not there. He called me later on the telephone and asked me whether he might give out a report of the wreck. I told he might do so under the circumstances."

Mr. Marconi added that there was an ironclad rule in his company's regulations prohibiting operators from acting as reporters. He said that under the British law it was a penal offense for an operator to send out any information of his own initiative. This, he said, probably was the reason why no reports of the disaster were forthcoming from the Carpathia on her way to New York, after rescuing the Titanic's survivors.

"Did you send a wireless to the operator of the Carpathia telling him to meet you and Sammis at the Strand hotel and to 'keep your mouth shut'?"

"I did not."

"Did you hear of such a message?"

"Yes; from the newspapers."

Senator Smith read the message picked up by the U. S. S. Florida, and forwarded to the secretary of the navy.

Text of Telegrams.

The telegrams were as follows:

8.12 p. m.—Operator Carpathia—Say, old man, Marconi company taking good care of you. Keep your mouth shut. It's fixed for you to get good money. Do your best to clear."

"8.30 p. m.—Operators, Carpathia and Titanic—Arranged for your exclusive story for dollars in four figures, Mr. Marconi agreeing. Say nothing until you see me. Where are you now?—I. M. Sammis."

"9.09 p. m.—From Sea Gate to Carpathia—Go to Strand hotel, 502 West 14th street, and see Mr. Marconi.—'C.'"

"9.36 p. m.—Sea Gate to Carpathia—(Personal to operator Carpathia)—Meet Mr. Marconi and Mr. Sammis, 502 West 14th street. Keep your mouth shut. (Signed) Mr. Marconi."

"What can you say about that, Mr. Marconi?" Senator Smith asked.

Repudiated by Marconi.

"I don't know anything about any of those messages. They are not in phraseology that I approve. I wish to say that I did tell Mr. Sammis as a representative of the British company we would not prevent any of the operators making any money that they could out of their stories."

"Is that a rule of your company?"

"No, not a rule."

"Was it ever done before?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"In the case of the Republic disaster. Mr. Binns, the operator, was given the right to sell his story."

"Do you wish the committee to understand that you approve that?"

"Yes; I was anxious that the operators get something."

Commercializing Disaster.

"But, Mr. Marconi," Senator Smith exclaimed, "do you mean that the details of the greatest sea horror of the world should be withheld from the world except through an exclusive story told by one of your operators?"

"No; I gave no instructions whatever; but I did say that if the operators were offered money, they could take it," said Mr. Marconi. "I gave that permission as an officer of the British company. With every deference to you, sir, I do not quite understand your motive. You, I think, are assuming that I ordered information withheld. I wish to state that is wrong. I withheld nothing."

"Did you know of an attempt of the United States steamer Chester to get in communication with the Carpathia," asked Senator Smith, "for the president of the United States?"

"I asked the operator about it, and he told me that the Chester asked for a list of the survivors, and he told the Chester that it had been sent, and then gave them some additional names. I also asked him if he had received any message from the president of the United States. He said no such message ever was received, and if it had been he certainly would have answered it."

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